

CASTELAR'S WORDS.

Criticism of the Queen Regent of Spain.

STATEMENTS CALLED TREASON.

Said She Should Give Up Her Powers—A Debate Over the Matter in the Chamber of Deputies.

New York.—A cable to the World from London says: The passages in Senor Castelar's article in Petit Revue Internationale on which the eminent Spanish Republican's enemies demand his prosecution for high treason read as follows:

"I am bound to say that the court interferes dangerously with political affairs. It has gravely compromised itself by interventions not in keeping with its character and proper freedom from responsibility which a Regent can only possess when courtiers have nothing to do with decrees of Ministers or laws of Parliament. In these directions the Regent has transgressed both the letter and the spirit of the constitution, thereby depriving parliamentary institutions of their proper effect and force in regulating affairs of state."

"The Regent procured mediation by the Pope without ministerial authorization—an encroachment on the constitutional rights of her advisers—creating a precedent fraught with danger to good government."

Again, the Regent displayed open preference for Polavieja over Weyler, thus paralyzing the policy and efforts of the latter instead of giving them fair trial."

"Another instance of the Queen Regent's unwarrantable interference is her action in bringing about the interference of foreign powers at Washington to secure an armistice at any price. Spain should not treat with foreign powers except through her Ministers."

Then Castelar likens the Queen Regent Maria Christina to Marie Antoinette and calls the former "the Austrian." He suggests that she hand over the reins of government to the Infanta Isabella, her sister-in-law.

Madrid.—Senor Azcarate, Republican, spoke in the Chamber of Deputies against the proposal that the House should authorize a prosecution of Senor Castelar, the distinguished Republican statesman, for his article attacking the Queen Regent. He contended that the Queen Regent was not inviolable, like a monarch, and he recalled the conduct of previous regents, which had been criticised without causing a scandal.

Senor Sagasta replied: Parliamentary immunity is worthy of respect; but the inviolability of the crown ought to be defended with the utmost energy. Parliamentary immunity does not extend to acts outside the chambers of Parliament, and it is a pity that precious time should be wasted in such a discussion."

The House then decided to pass the order of the day, and a discussion of the budget was resumed.

Senor Castelar, who is now at Alicante, has declared to an interviewer that he will not come to Madrid to defend himself, observing at the same time that the article in question does not attack the Queen Regent, but the courtiers; and this has been permitted under absolute monarchs."

Pitiable Condition of the Pacificos.
Tampa.—Colonel J. K. Dorst, who was in charge of recent expedition on the steamer Florida, describes the condition of the women and children as pitiable in the extreme. When the steamer Florida reached Point Baines on the north coast of Cuba, where the supplies of arms, ammunition and provisions were landed, it was met by a crowd of perhaps 300 pacificos, many of them emaciated to the last extremity by long privations.

Nearly half of these unfortunate women, and, according to Colonel Dorst, scarcely one of them had more than a single garment, and that in tatters. Many of the children were absolutely naked, and their appeals for food when the first boat from the Florida landed on the beach were heart-rending. As far as possible the crew of the Florida and her consort, the Osceola, supplied the pacificos' wants, even giving away their underclothing.

Spanish Ships Fly Mexico's Flag.
New York.—A St. Louis special to the Herald says: Lucero Martinez, a Cuban of this city, has received letters from the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, stating that Spanish ship owners are sailing their ships under the flag of Mexico. The correspondents say that they have called the attention of the Mexican authorities to this fact and that they will assist the United States in preventing any misuse of the Mexican flag. They further say that several of the steamships sailing from Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico have been successful in going through the blockade with supplies for Havana. On May 21 two steamships succeeded in making Havana by flying Mexican flags.

Martinez says that he will forward the letters to the authorities in Washington and will also give the names of Mexicans to whom they can write for confirmation of his correspondent's statement.

Will Be Treated as Spies.
Havana.—Captain General Blanco has issued a decree in which he says: "Having an opportunity of learning of the great hindrance to the regular development of operations by the presence in this country of foreign correspondents, and by virtue of the extraordinary facilities with which I am vested, it is ordered that no foreign journalists shall be allowed here or to pass through the lines."

"Every foreigner seized in the character of a correspondent shall be considered as a spy and judged as such according to the military code."

President Diaz recently opened the first electric road in Mexico, connecting the towns of Jalapa, Cosatepec and Xilo.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS ABROAD.

Reciprocity Negotiations With Many European Countries.

New York.—A Washington special to the Herald says: If reciprocity negotiations can be regarded as any indication, the relations of the United States with most of the countries of Europe are of a most friendly character. France concludes a reciprocity agreement last, which is announced by friendly feeling existing between the two governments, and now there is strong reason to believe that negotiations will soon be commenced between Ambassador Cambon and Special Reciprocity Commissioner Kasson for the consummation of a commercial treaty in accordance with section 4 of the Dingley law, under which additional reciprocal trade advantages will be secured.

Negotiations for the conclusion of reciprocity agreements with Great Britain and her colonies and with Russia, Germany and Italy are proceeding most satisfactorily and some of them, to quote an official with whom I talked, are "far advanced toward completion."

In the case of Great Britain, I understand that the reciprocity agreement in regard to the Bermuda Islands has been completed and sent to Bermuda colony for its approval.

So far as Canada is concerned it is proposed to wipe the slate clean. It developed that on Decoration Day Special Reciprocity Commissioner Kasson and Special Seal Commissioner Foster, representing the United States, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, signed at the State Department a protocol for the appointment of a commission to consider all pending questions between the United States and Canada and this protocol was sent to London for the approval of the Salisbury government. Secretary Day has cabled to Ambassador Hay his satisfaction at this prospective settlement of the various questions pending between the two governments, and it is expected that Lord Salisbury will promptly give his approval to the protocol. From the present indications it is expected that the commissioners who will be named by the President to represent the United States will be Mr. Kasson and Mr. Foster, the former because of his wide experience as a diplomat and his familiarity with tariff matters, and the latter because he is a seal expert.

Although there are various questions between the United States and Austria, including the prohibition of American plants and fruits, and high tariff imposed by each Government on exports of the other, the Vienna Government has not indicated in any way its desire to enter into reciprocity negotiations, and in view of its well known friendship for Spain, it is not considered at all likely that it will initiate such negotiations, at least until the conclusion of the war.

Russia has taken the subject up, and Germany, appreciating that it is the only satisfactory way of adjusting commercial relations with the United States, has buckled down to the hard work of wringing from Mr. Kasson all she can get without making any concessions in return.

GERMAN PRESS NOW VEERING.

Berlin's Leading Writers on the War.

Berlin.—I have just succeeded in booking a further big block of German public opinion for the information of readers of the Herald.

The Vossische Zeitung's editor says: "Of course we are on the side of progress. Thus we cannot help wishing the United States success in the main, hoping they may put an end to the miserable state of affairs in Cuba, but we should not be sorry to see the Yankees receive a couple of 'denkzettel' (sharp souvenirs), let us say, first. As for the question of the future of the Philippines, that is a serious matter, but it is still in a state of liquidation."

The next authority I consulted was the editor of the Berliner Neuesten Nachrichten, the well-known Bismarckian organ of Berlin, who said: This is serious business. Its first effect has been to interfere with commerce all over the world. From the point of view of a dispassionate outsider I look on the declaration of war by the United States as trespassing on the sphere of power of European monarchies. If the United States gain the day promptly, they will turn long eyes after a time toward the West Indian Islands and Canada."

The Berliner Tageblatt is too well known abroad for it to be necessary to dwell at length on its special character as one of the most enterprising of German newspapers. Here is what I was told by the editor: "In politics, or rather in popular interest in politics, two currents are invariably to be detected. One voices the heart, or what we call sentiment, and the other is the outcome of common sense, self-interest or calculation. In Germany calculation decides on questions in matters of foreign policy. As a matter of fact it was Bismarck who brought us to see things thus in a dispassionate light."

"But all this does not prevent our seeing and noting the regrettable frivolity with which the United States plunged into a war, to wage which they are entirely unprepared. Further, we believe that in consequence of the war, America will be forced to become a military nation after European pattern, for neither her militia nor peace navy has proved equal to the strain."

New One-Pounder to Be Tested.
New York.—The Navy Department will make an exhaustive test at the Indian Head proving grounds of an automatic one-pounder rifle, said to be capable of firing 180 shots a minute, says the Washington correspondent of the Tribune. The tremendous advantage to be gained by such a weapon, the best guns now in the naval service capable of throwing one-pound projectiles are operated with well-drilled crews at a speed never exceeding fifteen to twenty shots a minute, and at that terrific rate of fire, and perhaps at night if a vigilant watch was maintained against their close approach.

Milk, skimmed, sour or sweet, is an excellent food for poultry, especially when you have no ground bone to feed them.

MANILA AN OPEN PORT.

The President Preparing Instructions for General Merritt.

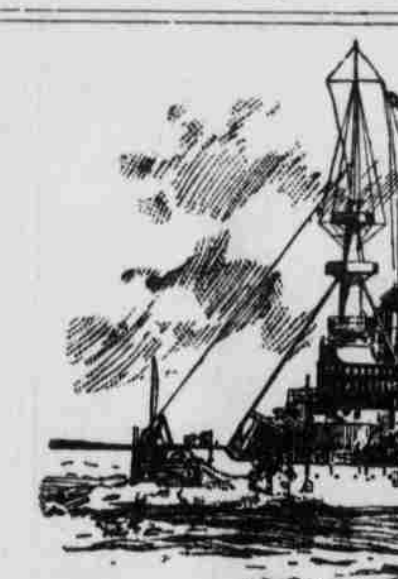
SCHEDULE OF RATES TO BE APPLIED

Dewey to Raise the Blockade and Trade With the World to Be Restored.

New York.—A Washington special to the Herald says: President McKinley will forward to Major-General Merritt, as military governor of the Philippines, within the next few days, a schedule of rates to be applied to imports into the district which he will govern.

Under the instructions which will be given him his first act after the destruction or surrender of Spain's military power in the far east, will be to declare Manila an open port, and Rear-Admiral Dewey will, accordingly, raise the blockade. By this means it is confidently expected in official circles that trade with the Philippines will be immediately resumed by foreign merchants and by taxing goods which they will bring into the country satisfactory revenue will be obtained.

The revenues obtained from the Philippines will be known as "military contributions," and will be collected by officers designated by Major-General



SEAGOING BATTLESHIP MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts is a 15 knot ship and cost \$3,090,000. She displaces 10,988 tons of water, has 9,000 horsepower and carries four 18 inch, eight 8 inch, four 6 inch and 80 guns of smaller size.

Merritt. There will be no export tax, such as was imposed by Spain, but all imports into the islands will be taxed in accordance with the rates which Spain has hitherto imposed.

The adoption of the Spanish system of taxation has arisen from the desire of the President and Secretary Gage not to throw merchants trading with the Philippines into complications arising from the imposition of Dingley rates in what has always heretofore been a Spanish colony.

The Chinese problem is influencing the authorities a great deal in considering the retention of the Philippines. Great Britain and Japan are necessarily desirous that the ports of China shall be open to trade, and it is naturally the policy of the United States. Minister Denby has informed the State Department of the probability that Russia and Germany will close Shantung and Manchuria to foreigners, thus reaping commercial benefits for their own merchants, and this undoubtedly will be seriously objected to by Great Britain and Japan and by the United States if it is determined to retain the Philippines.

With the Philippines situated in a favorable position for trade with China, if some of its benefits are to accrue to American commerce the islands must be continued under the American flag. Minister Denby states in his report that the foreign trade of China for 1896 was \$270,033,000. If the autonomy of China is preserved Minister Denby declares that there will be an immense development of trade in which the United States will share. Much depends upon whether the treaties are upheld and whether access is assured to all foreigners in Shantung and Manchuria, which Germany and Russia claim as their own sole preserves.

Cardinal Vaughan Writes on Alliance.
New York.—A dispatch from London says: Cardinal Vaughan, in a letter to K. T. Sted, an Anglo-American relations, rejoices at the prospect of a closer friendship of those who are one with Englishmen in blood, language and ideas. The letter closes: "Personally I deplore the fact that the United States has chosen war with a weak power like Spain instead of arbitration, which was the alternative. But I would not allow such disapproval of that in the way of the great benefit that may result from an entente cordiale between England and America. If the two peoples combine and the moral law international and universal, so far as their influence shall extend, they will end by reinstating in the world the standard which the Christianized civilization of modern Europe has laid low."

The Coming Orange Crop.
Conservative estimates place the coming orange crop of Southern California at 17,000 carloads, or about a third more than the present crop, while some estimates place it as high as 20,000 carloads. Even taking the lower figure, it is scarcely necessary to call attention to the fact that it will require the best efforts of the exchanges and other shipping organizations to market this large crop of fruit at a profit. The experience of the past season has forcibly shown the advantages of the co-operative system of marketing oranges, and it may be expected that the organization will receive many accessions during the present year.

Have you a barrel of lime handy?
If not, get one. Make you a good stiff wash and add a little carbolic acid, then exercise yourself.

SPAIN HOPES FOR PEACE.

Alleged Plan to Secure Intervention by Powers.

London.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Spain has addressed another appeal to the powers to intervene in the war, and Austria is prepared to accede, but only in conjunction with other powers.

The Vienna correspondents of both the Daily Chronicle and Daily News deny that the Austrian Government has received any fresh communication from Spain. It would appear, therefore, that any efforts in this direction are being made only in France, where they are, apparently, the most likely to succeed.

It is understood that M. Hanotaux and other Ministers regard the present situation as intolerable.

Protracted war, besides destroying commerce, would necessitate postponing the coming exposition. It is hoped that the new commercial agreement between France and the United States will smooth the way to French intervention, in which, certainly, Austria and perhaps England or other powers will join. Russia, it is asserted, would be willing to undertake the office of mediator to save France the necessity of becoming prominent.

Count de Rason, the Spanish Ambassador in London, who has been interviewed on the subject, admitted that the war means ruin for Spain, and he said: "The sentiment is growing in favor of seeking an honorable peace, which America, considering her unpreparedness for a war of invasion,

to quit farming and go to live in cities is no cure. It may be jumping from the frying-pan into the fire. Better go back to first principles and make the farm so far as possible produce all the necessities and comforts of life. In this we Americans can well pattern after our German neighbors, and also remember that it was upon this principle that the great prosperity of the Mormons was founded. Hold no more land than can be properly handled and thoroughly cultivated."

Separators on the Farm.

In view of the fact that the farm separator has passed the experimental stage, and its utility is no longer open to doubt, it seems a little strange that more of them are not in use. The question that may probably arise in considering the value of a separator is, will it pay on a small farm? To the inexperienced the initial cost of a separator is thoroughness, and thereby much is saved that by old methods would be lost. Count this waste up through a series of years, and it would be found to amount to far more than the cost of the separator.

Moreover, much of the ordinary farm butter is faulty, and this is due, in most cases, to poor creaming of the milk. Good butter cannot be made from faulty cream. Here is where the separator comes in as a valuable adjunct. The cream of fresh milk that comes direct from the separator is as near perfection as possible, and there is no wonder that such cream makes the gilt-edged butter that commands a premium in all the markets.

Delay in creaming milk is always more or less fatal. Dispatch is the prime necessity in handling the cream in a dairy. This, however, is only possible with a separator. The fresh milk has not had time to get contaminated by coming in contact with impurities before it is creamed, and this is a very important point to consider. Cream raised by the old method always becomes inoculated with the bacteria of acidity, while the cream separator is not so injured. It is the opinion of experts that a separator ought to pay for itself in one season on a farm large enough to accommodate twenty cows. It is impossible in this age to command the highest price for butter unless it is made after the most approved methods. It is no use for the farmer and dairymen to turn up their noses at the so-called fine-flavored butter; their "just as good" butter will not do. It is this fine flavor that consumers pay their extra money for.—E. P. Smith in American Cultivator.

Why Some Hens Don't Hatch.
It is a mystery to some why a hen that sticks closely to her nest does not hatch out a full brood, while another hen that seems to be off her nest a large portion of the time makes a hatch of a full brood of chicks. This matter is not difficult to understand if one will consider that the hen has nothing to do with the hatching of the chicks except to impart the heat, and that if she hatches at all she should bring out her full number of chicks. The fault in such cases is not with the hens but with the eggs, and the reason the attentive hen does not hatch is because she cannot bring out chicks from eggs that contain no germs. The incubation for one hen to remain on the nest while the other frequently comes off is that if the eggs contain no germs, or but few of them are fertile, the hen feels but a proportion of the animal heat that should be given off the eggs and consequently she sits on the nest in the endeavor to supply heat that is less than the amount required from her if she had a full quota of fertile eggs. On the contrary the other hen, having say a dozen fertile eggs, feels the animal heat after the first week, and it increases as the chicks develop in the eggs, until the warmth is too great and she comes off to cool the eggs. It is not the inclination of the hen to forsake or neglect her eggs, but to follow a natural instinct, for if she did not frequently cool the eggs they would become overheated and the chicks die in the shells, as happens when incubators are mismanaged. Now if any farmer or poultryman will observe two hens under such circumstances, it will be found that a hen may appear as an indifferent sitter at one time and when she becomes broody a few months after may prove a persistent sitter on the nest for the reason, as stated, that the disposition of a sitting hen on the nest depends on the eggs. It will be necessary, therefore, when using eggs for hatching to endeavor to select the best for the purpose. It is true that no one

Getting Letters to Soldiers.
Washington.—The law prohibiting the location of postoffice stations or sub-stations outside of city limits having been taken, the Postoffice Department is taking steps to extend the service for the Army. First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath said that a station had been established at the Presidio, Cal., to which three clerks were assigned.

It is proposed to place such stations at the Postmaster in the nearest city. He will assign clerks to perform the work. The soldiers will not be called upon to handle the mail more than is absolutely necessary. A new stamp has been made for the department to be used in stamping mail sent by forces in the field. It will print the following: "Soldier's letter. Collect postage from addressee."

Sweet wine experts have completed their figures relative to last year's output of sweet wines by the wine growers of California, with the following result: Port, 3,188,545.81 gallons; sherry, 2,373,170.33; muscat, 121,555.24; angelica, 748,686.20; to-kay, 11,771.90; Malaga, 11,614.56; total season 1897-98, 7,024,344.13; season 1896-97, 4,968,389.21; season 1895-96, 6,083,919.87; season 1894-95, 4,442,000.41; season 1893-94, 4,724,595.62.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Helpful Suggestions For the Agriculturists.

HINTS THAT ARE INTERESTING.

Some Good Advice for the Ruralists—A Budget of Knowledge That May Prove Beneficial.

The real farm combines home and business and is as independent as possible of all other interests. It is a factory where the necessities of the minimum amount of supplies are produced and the maximum amount of supplies is purchased. Specialism is the bane of the farmer, for it is a mistake for him to buy anything he can produce himself. Many of the unsatisfactory results of modern agriculture come from buying too much from the store. With \$1.50 wheat, 50c corn, 25c wool and 15c cotton, conditions were different, but even then the principle was the same. Now with beef, pork, mutton, eggs, potatoes, rice, beans and grains at distressingly low prices, the necessity is brought directly home.

Better cultivation, a restricted acreage, more attention at home to the construction of labor-saving devices—in fact, less of profitless crops and more to eat and wear of home-produced material will mark an era of improvement with the farmer. To me it is a sad commentary on farm life to find a man with good land and a large herd of cattle depending on others for nearly all he eats and wears. The same conditions exist with the fruit grower, the cotton planter, and the grain specialist. It is wrong economically and has been a prominent factor in reducing independent country people to a condition little better than those who live in towns.

To quit farming and go to live in cities is no cure. It may be jumping from the frying-pan into the fire. Better go back to first principles and make the farm so far as possible produce all the necessities and comforts of life. In this we Americans can well pattern after our German neighbors, and also remember that it was upon this principle that the great prosperity of the Mormons was founded. Hold no more land than can be properly handled and thoroughly cultivated."

Science and Farming.
Science is constantly investigating certain subjects connected with cattle feeding that help the farmer to understand his work better. An intelligent farmer who does not avail himself of the conclusions and researches of science deserves to receive a sharp rebuke in the way of disastrous experience. It sometimes happens that farmers have been pursuing a certain course without rightly knowing exactly why, and when science comes in and confirms the experience, somebody is apt to laugh at the investigators who have just reached a conclusion that the farmers knew from experience years ago.

This science has analyzed every kind of food that the dairymen have been in the habit of feeding to their cows, and the result is that wisdom and experience have been emphasized. Most of the intelligent dairymen have not had to change their cow rations to conform to the conclusions of science. Corn is conceded to be the fattening quality that the farmers thought it had. So also has green grass and succulent ensilage been analyzed, and proved beyond a doubt to be the chief milk-making foods that could be given to the cows. There is also some value in cornstalks and other coarse feed. The nutriment is comparatively small, but the stomach can better digest the fine, heavy grain food when properly mixed with coarse food. All of this the farmer has found out from experience.

It is a little flattering to have men of science come in and confirm old accepted views, but there is the danger of some reaching the conclusion that after all science is of little real value to the farmer. Science would be false to its mission if it did not recognize truth, even though it had been previously guessed at by a fool years before.—American Cultivator.

NEWS NOTES.
Twelve river steamers and five barges started from Seattle, Wash., recently, on a 3000-mile ocean voyage to St. Michaels, mouth of the Yukon.
Material for the Stockton & Tulumne County Railroad is arriving at Stockton, Cal., daily. Twenty-one carloads of rails, fish plates, etc., are now there, and twenty-five more carloads are on the road.
Timely rains give assurance of wheat crop in Washington in excess of 20,000,000 bushels. The bulk of the grain will go to the Philippines, Japan and China. May rains also greatly aided California growing grains and fruits, and in many sections the yield will approximate that of an average year.
The foundrymen on Puget sound have been paying for years \$23 a ton for pig iron that costs in the East \$9 per ton. It is locally estimated that this same class of iron can be made on Puget Sound for \$7 or \$8 out of ore that goes 62 per cent metallic iron and low in phosphorus, silica and sulphur—a strictly pure Bessemer ore.

A Tacoma, Wash., dispatch says: Twelve thousand men, 4000 boats and 10,000 tons of outfit are now leaving Lakes Bennett and Tagish for Dawson and vacating the immense backyards at the lakes. The price of lumber and boats has fallen. The Canadian Government is opening a waterway between Lakes Linderman and Bennett.

A meeting of the Pacific Coast Manufacturers and Producers' Association was held in San Francisco last week to protest against the patronizing of Eastern firms by the Government when the goods can be secured on this coast. The manufacturers claim they have been discriminated against and point to the fact that the shoe factories of this coast can turn out 3000 pairs of shoes a day, at less cost than they can be shipped from the East and a great deal of time saved.

The Northern Pacific Railway has sold thirty-five miles of steel rail to a British-American syndicate for a railway over White Pass between Skagway and Lake Bennett. The syndicate wants bids for 50,000 ties. Three million feet of lumber have been purchased and many workmen sent north to work on the road. One of the projectors says the line will be in operation to Lake Bennett by Sept. 30th, reducing the freight rates across the pass to three cents a pound.

The New York mine, near Idaho City, has been sold to a British Columbia company, represented by Irving Vancouver. The consideration has not been made public. A first payment of \$100,000 has been made and the new owners have put men to work. This is a gold property, considerably developed, and shows large bodies of ore of fair grade.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

What They are Doing in the Mines.

ALL BRANCHES ARE REPRESENTED.

Brieflets That Are of Interest to All Classes—News From All Over the Country.

The Red Dog mine at Yon Bet, Nevada Co., is making its last cleanup for the season. Lack of water compels the company to close work for the summer.

The Sunset mine, near Gold Creek, Nev., embracing eleven claims and some placer ground has been bonded to Eastern people and a contract let for 500 feet of tunnel.

The Greenhorn Blue Gravel Co., Shasta county, has struck a rich back channel, which is saying well, and there is also a good supply of bedrock water for the sluices.

The gold production of Australia, during the first three months of 1898, was 702,924 ounces, against 543,910 ounces in 1897. For the same period the increase was about \$3,000,000.

The Kindred & Burgess mine at Mad River has been reorganized under the name of Little Klondike. The dry season will give them a good opportunity to mine the low river bar that prospects encouragingly.

Near Stella, Shasta county, there is considerable prospecting and mining going on, both in quartz and placer. The Desmond Bros. will erect a 5-stamp mill on their property. They have good ore and their claims are well opened.

The company represented by O. Howard, of San Francisco, who has made a deal for the old North Star quartz ledge on Humboldt, Shasta county, has paid most of the purchase money with intention of working the ledge on an extensive scale.

Superintendent Summers of the Sonora mine, Tuolumne Co., formerly known as the Scaviano, has a force sinking the shaft, which has reached 100 feet. On the bottom the vein shows 16 inches of free-milling quartz. At 130 feet the first level will be established and the vein drifted both ways.

The Salt Lake Herald says that the McNeill placers of Moose creek, near Lees Ferry, have been sold to a Chicago company for \$150,000 cash. The same company is operating two electric dredges at Bannack, and it is the intention to use two similar dredges on the McNeill placers, which are to be extensively worked this summer.

The 40-stamp mill of the Empire mine of Grass Valley is being remodelled, and will be completed in six weeks; it will be one of the best arranged mills in the county. The concentrators are to be reset, and a drying room for the concentrates is being fitted up. Two dams have been built to impound the best of the tailings.

The Nevada County Transcript says that work on the new bedrock tunnel at the North Bloomfield mine is progressing. When the 800 feet of tunnel is completed the channel will be worked by the drifting process. Miners will then be put on as fast as room can be made for them, and it is expected that by next fall close to 150 men will be employed.

The Black Warrior Copper Co., near Globe, Ariz., is shipping ore from the Montgomery, which is one of the fifteen claims belonging to the company. The edge is 20 feet wide and the ore is cheaply mined. It averages 16 7-10 copper and is of a character to flux with the ores of the United Globe mines, which company has contracted to smelt it.

The Magnolia mine at DeLamar, Nev., shipped another carload of good ore of the value of \$235 per ton. This is the second lot shipped from the property the present year, and the property is now in condition to make regular shipments during the summer. The haul to the railroad is long and expensive and only the ores that afford a valuation of \$200 or better to the ton are marketed. While this high-grade class is being made to provide for developments and a sinking fund with which to continue in the winter, the vein is being steadily prospected, and to handle the main body a mill will be put in next season. Mr. Eisenman is General Manager.

In the Victor mine, Cripple Creek, the main shaft is 680 feet deep and the last level runs 80 feet above that point, in good ore. The mine is outputting from 100 to 125 tons per day. The first grade is settled for an average of \$250 per ton, while the second grade is good for \$80 to \$100, while the third or mill ore averages close to \$25 per ton. Mgr. N. H. Cone says there is hardly an end to the amount of low-grade ore in sight in all of the levels, while of the high-grade there is sufficient to meet the big payroll for a long time to come. This mine has paid dividends in the past five years close to \$1,000,000. The ten or more teams loading at the mine are a thing of the past, as everything in the ore house now goes into the cars direct, and a big engine hauls it to market over the Florence & Cripple Creek road.

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